The People's Korea

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Vice President Rim Chun Chu Passes Away; State Funeral Held

DPRK Vice President Rim Chun Chu passed away at 17:40 on Apr. 27 at the age of 76 from a long illness.

Mr. Rim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was born into a poor peasant's family in Yanji county, Jilin Province, China, on Mar. 8, 1912.

He joined in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President Kim Il Sung in the period of the Japanese colonial rule, and after the liberation, he held various important party and state posts.

He served as vice president of the DPRK from April 1983. **(See brief history of Mr. Rim on page 2)**

A 57-member state funeral committee consisting of President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il, and Messrs. O Jin U, Li Gun Mo, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok and others, was formed.

Meanwhile, the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee and the Administration Council on Apr. 27 made public an obituary of late Vice President Rim Chun Chu. **(See the obituary on page 2)**

President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 28 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Vice President Rim Chun Chu, expressing deep condolences on his death.

The funeral ceremony of the late Vice President Rim Chun Chu was held in Pyongyang on Apr. 29 as a state funeral.

Secretary Kim Jong Il and Messrs. O Jin U, Li Gun Mo and Pak Sung Chul and other party and state senior officials attended the ceremony together with the family members and relatives of the deceased.

Meanwhile, messages of condolence came from many foreign party and state leaders, those from the Soviet Union, China, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Viet Nam, Kampuchea, Egypt, Algeria, Zimbabwe including.

In Tokyo, Japan, a memorial service of the late Vice President Rim Chun Chu was held on May 2 by Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

List of State Funeral Com. for Late Vice President Rim

Here is a list of a 57-member state funeral committee for the late Vice President Rim Chun Chu:

President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il and

* O Jin U
* Li Gun Mo
* Pak Sung Chul
* Li Jong Ok
* So Chol
* Kim Yong Nam
* Kye Ung Tae
* Ho Dam
* Yon Hyong Muk
* So Yun Sok
* Kang Song San
* Hong Song Nam
* Chon Byong Ho
* Choe Gwang
* Hyon Mu Gwang
* Kang Hui Won
* Kim Bok Sin
* Cho Se Ung
* Chong Jun Gi
* Hong Si Hak
* Hwang Jang Yop
* Ho Jong Suk
* Choe Tae Bok
* So Gwan Hi
* Kim Chang Ju
* Kim Hwan
* Kim Yun Hyok
* Yun Gi Bok
* Han Song Ryong
* O Guk Ryol
* Kang Sok Sung
* Chu Chang Jun
* Paek Hak Rim
* Yang Hyong Sop
* Chi Chang Ik
* Li Mong Ho
* Hwang Sun Hui
* Han Sang Gyu
* Pang Hak Se
* Kim Byong Ryul
* Li Ul Sol
* Chu Do Il
* Chon Mun Sop
* Li Du Ik
* Kim Bong Ju
* Choe Ryong Hae
* Cho Myong Son
* Kim Chol Man
* Son Song Pil
* Choe In Dok
* Tae Byong Ryol
* O Jae Won
* Chon Mun Uk
* Kim Ryong Yon
* Ryo Yon Gu

Moscow, Pyongyang Oppose "Cross Recognition"

A joint communique on DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam's visit to the Soviet Union reaffirmed that there is no change in Moscow's stand toward Seoul and no attempt to create "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" can be realized.

The communique stressed that Pyongyang and Moscow would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries in all domains.

Mr. Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the DPRK, paid an official goodwill visit to the USSR from Apr. 28 to May 5 upon the invitation of the USSR government. The joint communique was made public on his visit to Moscow. **(See the communique on page 2)**

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on May 4 met Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam at Kremlin.

The General Secretary said that Moscow will firmly maintain a principled position in the settlement of the Korean question and support as ever the line of Pyongyang aimed at easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and creating conditions for political dialogue between the north and the south.

Noting that the situation on the peninsula is a focal point in the Asian-Pacific region, he said the Soviet Union always stands by the DPRK because the DPRK's initiatives are all constructive and far-sighted ones.

"The DPRK's initiatives are not only in its national interests but also in the interests of other countries. In other words, they accord with the positive trend," he noted.

The DPRK foreign minister conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to the General Secretary.

The joint communique said that at talks between the DPRK foreign minister and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, two sides satisfactorily noted that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Pyongyang and Moscow have "excellently expanded and developed". It also said that they pointed out that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is of weighty significance in preserving and consolidating peace and security in the Far East.

The communique praised the INF treaty concluded between Moscow and Washington last year and expected a successful Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which may contribute to the signing of a treaty on 50% reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

Pyongyang side highly appraised the efforts of Moscow "to establish a universal international security system, build a nuclear-free, non-violent world, prevent the militarization of outer space and completely eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons, and highly appraised the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact nations to defend peace and security in Europe and deepen trust among nations," the communique said.

It said that the two sides paid "particular attention to the situation in the

(Continued on page 8)

2nd Pyongyang-Moscow Airway Opens

The J.S. 217-218 international airline of the DPRK Civil Aviation Administration opened between Pyongyang and Moscow from Apr. 25 according to an agreement between the DPRK Civil Aviation Administration and the USSR Civil Aviation Ministry.

The new line serves with the "IL-62" airliner of "TU-154" airliner.

The airliner leaves Pyongyang and arrive in Moscow Monday and leave Moscow Tuesday and arrive in Pyongyang Wednesday every week.

With the opening of the one more Pyongyang-Moscow airline along with the Pyongyang-Moscow-Berlin airline, Korean airliners fly between Pyongyang and Moscow twice every week.

DJP's Defeat in Election Shows Roh's Isolation: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Apr. 29 commented on the results of the 13th national assembly election held in south Korea on Apr. 26.

In the elections, the ruling Democratic Justice Party suffered a major defeat leading in only 87 of the 224 electoral districts through the direct voting and capturing 125 of the 299 seats of the national assembly.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun said:

What is noteworthy in the elections is that the ruling DJP suffered an ignominious defeat.

It is the first time in the history of 13 national assembly elections in south Korea that the ruling party failed to win a majority of seats.

The elections this time were corrupt elections, a government-controlled, suppressive function of the worst kind: All the government power and money were mobilized involving high-ranking officials of the ruling party and puppet administration including the traitor Roh Tae Woo and even chiefs of *tong* and neighbourhood units, the lowest administrative units.

The fact that the ruling DJP suffered a defeat in the elections after engaging in unheard-of political terrorism, threats, frauds and plot-breeding shows to what extent it has been isolated from the people.

The results of the elections which ended in setback for the DJP confirmed once again that the traitor Roh Tae Woo is a "30 percent president," "half-and-half president" without an equal in the world who could lead in no more than 30 percent "votes" even through the tyrannical election frauds under the military fascist system. They also repeatedly confirmed that Roh's regime is an unlawful dictatorial regime which is not entitled to talk about its legitimacy.

The Roh's military fascist regime had no other choice but to face a judgement of the people in the elections.

The Roh Tae Woo group and the DJP are not entitled to form a "government" and shape policy singlehandedly.

Roh Tae Woo, who is rejected by the popular masses, must frankly admit of his defeat and step down without delay.

It is inconceivable in a colonial fascist society like south Korea that democracy is realized through the national assembly.

In order to bring democracy in south Korea where Roh's regime reigns over the people and the U.S. dominating forces still remain, it is imperative to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial domination and military dictatorial policy and establish a democratic government representing the interests of the people in all walks of life.

Obituary of Vice President Rim Chun Chu

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Apr. 27 made public an obituary of Mr. Rim Chun Chu.

According to the obituary, Mr. Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed away at 17:40 on Apr. 27, 1988, at the age of 76 from a long illness.

He was a faithful revolutionary soldier of President Kim Il Sung.

He was a communist revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the sacred revolutionary struggle for national and class liberation and human emancipation, and a faithful activist of the party and the state who performed great feats in the revolutionary wars against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and in the building of the party and the state and of a new society.

He participated in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung, waged a heroic struggle against Japanese imperialism for many years in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and staunchly traversed a rigorous path of revolution.

He contributed to achieving the victory of the armed struggle by resolutely defending and carrying through the strategic and tactical policies put forward by the President, while encouraging the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and people with his skilful method of work and warm revolutionary comradeship during the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and rendered great services for laying the organizational and ideological foundations for founding the party.

After liberation the late Vice President Rim Chun Chu, upholding the line of building the party, state and army indicated by President Kim Il Sung, persistently struggled for the sovereignty and independence of the country and for the building of a new society and energetically worked to strengthen and develop the party and firmly solidify the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic.

In the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, he energetically struggled to strengthen party ranks.

After the war he devotedly struggled to successfully realise socialist transformation of towns and rural villages and rapidly develop the economy and culture of the country to turn the country into a socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in national defence, upholding the line of socialist revolution and construction advanced by the party.

He devoted his all to solidifying the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and further strengthening and developing the party into a revolutionary party of the Juche type, upholding the leadership of the party in a new period of revolutionary development when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea came to the fore, and made a great contribution to dyeing the whole of society with the revolutionary ideas of the leader.

Brief History of Late Rim Chun Chu

PYONGYANG April 28 (KCNA) – Comrade Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was born into a poor peasant's family in Yanji county, Jilin Province, China, on Mar. 8, 1912.

He joined in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule and fought devotedly for the freedom and independence of the country.

After the liberation of our country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, he took an active part in the struggle to implement the line of building the party, state and army put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He conducted energetic activities for the consolidation and development of our party and the unity and cohesion of the party ranks as second secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea from December 1945 and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from June 1949.

Working at a local party organization and the People's Army in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he strove to consolidate the rear and rouse the People's Army and the people to the victory in the war.

At an important post of a local administrative organ after the war, he actively struggled for the rehabilitation and construction and socialist transformation and served as an ambassador to a foreign country from 1957 to 1962. He energetically worked to strengthen the worker-peasant revolutionary power and consolidate and develop our socialist system as secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly from October 1962, secretary of the Central People's Committee from December 1972 and vice president of the DPRK from April 1983.

He was elected a member of the Central Auditing Commission of the party in September 1961, a member of the party central committee from October 1966, an alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee from October 1966 and a member of the political bureau of the party central committee from February 1974.

He worked as director of a department of the party central committee from December 1963 to May 1967 and from November 1968 to December 1972 and as secretary of the party central committee from September 1975 to February 1976.

He was elected a deputy to the Third Supreme People's Assembly in October 1962 and has been a deputy all along from the Fifth SPA in December 1972.

He was awarded three times "the Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest order of the Republic, the Title of the Hero of the Republic, several orders of National Flag First Class and Freedom and Independence First Class, and many other orders and medals for his distinguished merits for the strengthening and development of our party and the Republic and the victory of our revolution and construction.

Joint Communique on DPRK Foreign Minister's Visit to USSR

A joint communique on the visit to the Soviet Union by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam was made public in Moscow, the KCNA reported on May 6.

The joint communique says:

Comrade Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official goodwill visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Apr. 28 to May 5, 1988, upon the invitation of the USSR government.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met and had a friendly conversation with Comrade Kim Yong Nam.

The foreign minister conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

Talks were held between the Korean and Soviet foreign ministers.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have excellently expanded and developed on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and equality and mutual respect in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the talks and meetings between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in Moscow in October, 1986.

The two sides affirmed that they would further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries in all domains, and pointed out that the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and mutual Assistance is of weighty significance in preserving and consolidating peace and security in the Far East.

The two sides unanimously stressed that to continually intensify the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defence of world peace and security is still an important matter facing the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Emphasizing that the treaty on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States is of great significance in removing the danger of nuclear war, the two sides expressed the expectation that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting scheduled in Moscow will bring new positive results to the cause of nuclear disarmament and contribute to the signing of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons.

The two sides paid particular attention to the situation in the Korean Peninsula, the Far East and the Asian region.

The Soviet side supported the proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung to discuss the question of discontinuing large-scale military exercises and realizing phased arms cut and other immediate questions on detente, and considered that to carry this proposal into effect is a realistic contribution to easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and guaranteeing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Considering that to put an end to the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea is a precondition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the Soviet side demanded that the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea, taking along all forms of weapons including nuclear weapons deployed in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula.

The Soviet side declared that in case a nuclear-free zone is established on the Korean Peninsula, the Soviet Union is ready to guarantee the nuclear-free position of this region together with other nuclear powers.

The two sides pointed out that the policy of the United States which is turning Japan into a military power and has turned south Korea into a nuclear forward base in order to reinforce its armed forces in the Asian-Pacific region including the Korean Peninsula and hasten the formation of a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo three-way military alliance, while talking about "threat" from the DPRK and the USSR, poses a menace to peace and security in this region.

Noting that such large-scale military exercises as the "Team Spirit" being staged by the United States with the mobilization of its armed forces and the huge armed forces of south Korea are not only an open challenge to the Korean and all other peace-loving people but also moves which aggravate the situation in the Korean Peninsula and other parts of Asia on the whole, they denounced this.

Reaffirming that there is no change in the Soviet Union's principled stand toward south Korea, the Soviet side considered that no attempt to create "two Koreas" by means of "cross recognition" can be realized.

The Korean side supported the proposal to ensure security and make the political climate healthy in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region and turn it into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and war, a proposal which was advanced by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

The two sides pointed to the enhancement of the role of the non-aligned movement and expressed firm solidarity with the progressive people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism and for peace, democracy, national independence and establishment of a new international economic order.

(Continued on page 3)

"Juche Idea Is a Very Effective Idea Especially for Western People"

Nat'l Juche Seminar Held In Tokyo on IIJI's 10th Birthday

More than 350 Japanese figures of various social circles including foreign guests gathered on Apr. 23 in Tokyo to participate in the 23rd National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The seminar was co-sponsored by the International Institute of the Juche Idea (IIJI) and the Japan National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, in commemoration of its 10th birthday.

Among the participants were Mr. Hans Klecatsky (Austria), director general of the IIJI, Mr. T.B. Mukherjee (India), director general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea and deputy director-general of the IIJI.

Chairman Han Duk Su and Vice Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were also invited to the meeting. Chairman Han made a congraturatory speech at the meeting.

The IIJI was founded on Apr. 9, 1978, in Tokyo, Japan to meet the aspirations and demand of the world's progressive people who were studying the Juche idea, the guiding idea of the present time, and to realize independence in the world.

In the past 10 years since its founding, the institute has made contribution toward studying and disseminating the Juche idea, widely expanding the ranks of people studying the Juche idea and realizing the peace and independence of the world.

At the meeting, Mr. Inoue Shuhachi (Japan), deputy director-general of the IIJI and professor at Rikkyo University, made a speech on behalf of the sponsor.

He was followed by Director General Hans Klecatsky who made a report to the national meeting titled "Let's Learn the Juche Idea and Make Japan and the World Independent."

The 23rd National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Tokyo on Apr. 23.

Interview with Director General of IIJI

Introduced here are excerpts from the interview with Mr. Hans Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, by staff reporters for The People's Korea. He came to Japan to participate in the 23rd National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Tokyo on Apr. 23 as a guest at the meeting.

Mr. Hans Klecatsky

Profile: Born in Austria in 1922. (66)
Former Austrian Minister of Justice.
Director General of the IIJI from April 1985.
Received doctor's degree from Innsbruck University, Austria.

Q: Please tell us about 10 years' road traversed and successes achieved by the IIJI?

A; As you know, an organization for the study of the Juche idea was formed first, in the Republic of Mali in Africa in April 1969, and many other organizations were formed in succession in various countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and accordingly, the study and dissemination of the Juche idea became a vigorous, massive movement. And along with the increase in the number of organizations in each country, national committees for the study of the Juche idea were organized in several countries with a mission to give a unified guidance to the study and dissemination ot the Juche idea, and the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea was founded as an academic research institute for the study and dissemination of this idea.

At the international seminar on the Juche idea first held in Pyongyang in September 1977, it was decided to organize an international academic body for the study of the Juche idea and form an organizing committee for its implementation.

Following the successful preparation by the members of the organizing committee with Mr. Yasui Kaoru as Japanese chairman, and with the active assistance of progressive personages in Japan and other countries of the world, the IIJI proclaimed its founding to the world at its inaugural meeting held in Tokyo, on Apr. 9, 1978. The foundation of this institute was a historical event for the people of our age, I mean, who desire to learn the Juche idea and make the whole world independent with this great idea.

At its inaugural meeting, the institute was defined in its character as an international academic research body for the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

First of all, the IIJI has been firmly consolidated and the study organizations of the Juche idea in different countries of the world have been improved in quantity and quality.

Today, the institute maintains close contact with prominent figures in the academic, social and press circles of different countries in the world and has grown into an authoritative international scientific research body, and its influence is growing in strength as the days go by.

After the founding of the IIJI, many study groups were organized in many countries with enrolment of high-ranking officials of ruling parties, political parties and governments, and regional institutes of the Juche idea were established.

The principled way for the research of the Juche idea is to deeply comprehend the works of the respected President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il. This is because in their works the Juche idea was theoretically evolved and the successes and experiences achieved through its embodiment are crystallized.

Thanks to the activities conducted by the members of the board of directors of the IIJI, the works were also translated and published in different national languages in many countries of the world.

In particular, many works of Secretary Kim Jong Il which crystallizes the fundamentals and principles of the Juche idea in a unitary system including his treatise "On the Juche Idea" and "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" were published and disseminated and are used as, I think, a priceless textbook for the study of the Juche idea.

"Study of the Juche Idea," this is the organ of the IIJI, plays an important role in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

This book, the first volume of which was issued following the formation of the international institute, ranges to No. 40, I think, by now.

Many prominent scholars of various countries including the directors of the international institute have written and published the books which appreciate the ideological and theoretical feats of the respected President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il and deeply prove the Juche idea and its great vitality. These include such books as "Modern Korea and Kim Jong Il" and "The Outline of the Juche Idea" written by Prof. Inoue Shuhachi (Japan), deputy director-general of the IIJI and professor of Rikkyo University.

As of now, the IIJI successfully arranged international seminars on the Juche idea in New Delhi in India, in Lisbon in Portugal, in Vienna in Austria and in Athens in Greece.

Especially, in April 1982, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, an international seminar on the Juche idea was held in New Delhi.

It was an international seminar on a really large scale with the participation of 133 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and five international organizations.

On the 30th of March and the first of April of this year, the international seminar on the Juche idea for the world peace and independence was held in Athens. It strongly demonstrated again that the Juche idea is a great idea which shows the way to remove the danger of a new war, defend world peace and security and make the whole world independent.

Last year alone, Latin American, Asian, European and African regional seminars were successfully held in Lima in Peru, in Karachi in Pakistan, in Paris in France, and in Harare in Zimbabwe.

Since the foundation of the IIJI, seminars on the Juche idea have been ceaselessly organized one after another on national study group and university levels in more than 100 countries of the world.

And now the seminars are not only attended by personalities from the academic circles but also by people from political, public and press circles, and on the agendas are urgent issues related to the building of a new society such as self-reliance, building of an independent national economy, South-South cooperation, non-aligned movement, and national education and education of native cadres.

That is the activities in the past 10 years.

Q: What do you think about the Juche idea?

A: The Juche idea considers that man is the main factor and teaches the role of man in the world. The Juche philosophy has put the man to the center and consequently defends Chajusong.

For the independence of man we have to rise against every dogmatism and the blind imitation of foreign phenomena and demands solution of all nations and problems, wishing for the interests of our own people by using our own force.

The Juche philosophy represents—this is my opinion—a crucial contribution to the realization of the rights of self-determination of our people, a basic demand, of course, a human world, human rights and a basic requisite of world peace.

I mean this is very important. Self-determination for every nation for people as a nation but also self-determination for every human being. The Juche idea is a very effective idea especially for the European, Western people.

Q: What is the focal point in the research of the Juche idea in Europe?

A: The focal point is to disseminate, of course on the widest scale, in the world, the idea of self-determination. This means Chajusong. This means independence of the human being, and to fight against neo-colonialism—not only old colonialism but against neo-colonialism which is an "intellectual" colonialism, which is an economic colonialism.

I mean we have to fight for the freedom of people not only in the world but also for various human beings. Especially, this is my personal work. All my work in Europe is as a director to make a human being free for themselves.

I mean the Juche idea is the most modern form which combines very much an old philosophy with a revolutionary theory. Of course, the founder of this idea is President Kim Il Sung and his successor Secretary Kim Jong Il.

(Continued from page 2)

The two sides approved the successful conclusion of the Afghanistan-Pakistan talks and the signing of a relevant agreement in Geneva, noted that the internal affairs of Afghanistan should be settled by the Afghan people themselves without any outside interference and expressed full support for the national reconciliation policy of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, on behalf of the DPRK government, invited E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign minister, to pay an official visit to the DPRK.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

People's Desire for Democracy and Justice Defeats DJP

—Roh Must Immediately Resign in Accordance with the Will of People—

By Shin In Sop
Special to The People's Korea

Despite large scale vote buying and campaign obstructions against the opposite sides, the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was unable to win the "national assembly election."

On the contrary, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), led by Kim Dae Jung, scored impressive gains in the election.

The result shows how eagerly the south Korean people desire peace and democracy and how they hate military dictatorship.

Members of the Reunification Democratic Party show detergent, soap and a necktie as evidence of illicit campaigning by ruling party candidates, in a joint press conference of the RDP candidates held in Seoul on Apr. 22 at the party headquarters.

This time, it was necessary for the DJP to win a great victory in the election and ensure a majority in the parliament.

By so doing, they thought they could justify the Roh regime.

At the same time, they planned to exert an influence on the parliament and strengthen the basis of the Roh regime.

People's Consciousness and Their Activities

Three months have passed since Roh Tae Woo became "President."

Although he had been showing some "democratic"posture, no essential changes were seen in south Korea.

For example, Roh promised to release the political detainees.

But he released only a few and did not release the Japan-resident Koreans including So Sung and So Jun Sik.

They still use tear-gas bombs to put down the demonstrators, ignoring the fact that so many people have suffered and were killed by the bombs.

This shows that Roh is no more than a "pompous Chun" and people realize this keenly.

As an expression of the people's consciousness, the Catholic Farmer's Union, the Democratic Movement Union of the Youth, the Democratic Press Movement Conference and 17 other groups formed a new group the Democratic Alliance for the Struggle against the DJP in the General Elections.

This group urged anti-military dictatorship struggles and struggles for democracy.

At the same time, the National Conference for Democratic Reunification issued a statement.

In the statement, it said "We.... devote all our energy to the anti-DJP struggle."

Saemaul Scandal

Furthermore, the Saemaul scandal dealt an additional blow at the DJP.

It became clear that while Chun Doo Hwan held his power, several officials of the Saemaul Movement illegally accumulated wealth.

In the course of investigation, 17 persons including Chun Kyung Hwan, a younger brother of Chun Doo Hwan, were arrested.

As for Chun Kyung Hwan, who had been the principal leader of the Saemaul Movement, he bought a residence valued at $193,000 in New Jersey.

Besides, he deposited stocks and bonds with the Bank of Australia, amounting to $40 million at per value.

On Apr. 16, these 17 persons were charged signaling an end to the Saemaul scandal.

But it is quite clear that many "Cabinet" members including Roh Tae Woo are deeply involved in the scandal.

So the Blue House put pressure on the Prosecutor-General's office to put a stop to a further investigation, offering Chun Kyung Hwan and 16 others in sacrifice.

Over and above, Lee Gyu Dong, Chun's father-in-law, is also involved in a corruption case of pine trees lining in Seoul streets.

Plutocratic Election

Money counted most in the election campaign.

They say that the present election was "full of corruption." (Hankook Ilbo, Apr. 27 issue)

People say "15 wins 10 loses." (Those who spend 1.5 billion won will win but others who spend only one billion will lose in the election)

It is said that one of the DJP candidate spent more than 5 billion won. (Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 23 issue)

For example, a certain DJP candidate gave a scarf and ten thousand won in an envelope to buy votes from women.

To men, he gave necktie and cash.

Such vote buying had been an everyday affair during the election campaign and people took a clear-cut attitude, saying "Get things from DJP but give votes to the opposition."

In such state of affair, Kim Dae Jung urged the DJP to stop buying votes with money and gifts.

He asserted that the DJP adopted a five-point illegal electioneering strategy to secure two-thirds of National Assembly seats.

The DJP seeks to buy votes, mobilizing all personnel of government agencies and state-invested enterprises in campaigns and to create a mood of horror by resorting to violence and transfer residential registrations of numerous people from one place to another, Kim claimed.

He made the remarks in his supportive campaign swing through the southwestern provinces before returning to Seoul on Apr. 22.

He said the PPD will stay vigilant to foil the ruling camp's "attempt to steal votes at ballot-counting stations."

He argued that the DJP will attempt to use all illegal and abusive methods just before and on the election day to achieve its original target of securing two-thirds of the 299 parliamentary seats – 224 from regional constituencies and 75 to be distributed to parties under the proportional representation system.

Single-member Constituency System

This time, the DJP introduced a single-member constituency system in the election.

The DJP planned to win the election while the opposition parties scrambled for votes.

For this purpose, the DJP deliberately incited "regionalism" to split the opposition sides.

But, as will be clear from the voting rate, which was the lowest since 1963, people who supported the DJP got sick of its money politics and did not go to polls.

So the single-member constituency system worked in a way advantageous to the opposition parties which were supported by committed voters.

As a result, the DJP scored historic loss in the election. **(See chart)**

Political Situation from Now

As a result, the opposition sides gained more seats than the DJP.

Especially, the PPD made an impressive advance.

New figures of the PPD is 70 and it is about three times of the previous ones.

Now the PPD is the second largest party in south Korea.

This is because people, angered by corruption cases involving authorities, chose the PPD which took a clear-cut anti-DJP attitude.

Roh Tae Woo said after the election that he would humbly accept the will of the people as seen in the results of the election.

If his words are true, he must immediately resign as president.

More than half the people are against him and his military rule.

They clearly showed their will through the election.

So, if he accepts their will, he cannot hold the seat of power any longer.

From now on, the opposition sides will take the ruling party to task for the Saemaul and other corruption cases in which Roh and Chun are deeply involved.

Roh regime is coming to a dead end.

CHART

	DJP	PPD	RDP	NDRP	Others	Total
Seoul	10	17	10	3	2	42
Pusan	1		14			15
Taegu	8					8
Inchon	6		1			7
Kwangju		5				5
Kyonggi-do	16	1	4	6	1	28
Kangwon-do	8		3	1	2	14
Chungchong-pukto	7			2		9
Chungchong-namdo	2		2	13	1	18
Cholla-pukto		14				14
Cholla-namdo		17			1	18
Kyongsang-pukto	17		2	2		21
Kyongsang-namdo	12		9		1	22
Cheju-do			1		2	3
Total	87	54	46	27		224

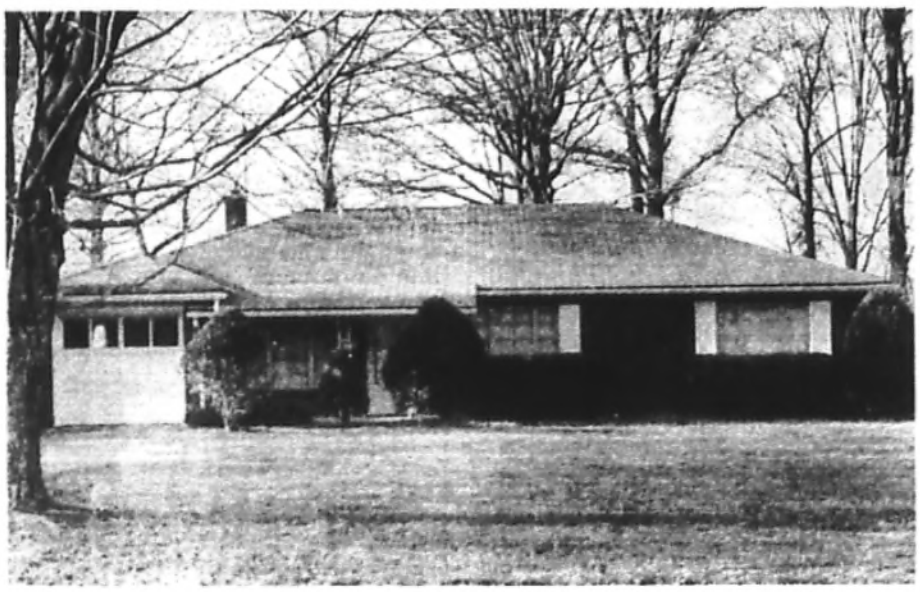
What Is Disclosed by Probe into Saemaul Scandal: A Tip of Iceberg

The investigation of the Saemaul scandal was virtually put an end to with the indictment on Apr. 16 of 17 officials who are allegedly involved in the corruption case.

However, the issue of the "national fund" subsidies for the "Saemaul Shinmun" in which Roh Tae Woo had been directly involved during his home minister years, was neither probed into, nor was he charged.

Besides, there are apparent indications to show an attempt to cover up the depths of the scandal in the light of delay in the house search of Chun Kyung Hwan for about a month and a half.

Roh apparently sought to bring to a halt the probe into the Saemaul corruption case before the national assembly election in order to minimize the scale of the scandal for fear of the probe spreading to himself.



A luxury house purchased by Chun Kyung Hwan, a younger brother of Chun Doo Hwan, is located in New Jersey, the United States (Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 16).

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According to the results of investigation announced on Apr. 16, the total amount of embezzlement on over 127 occasions by Chun Kyung Hwan, former chairman of the Saemaul headquarters, reached about 7.3 billion won and the money swindled by him 4.7 million won.

Out of 3,500 million won diverted from the paper company, some 2,500 million won was embezzled in connection with the Saemaul Shinmun: 220 million won from the Yonjongdo Saemaul trainning institute; 749 million won from Daehan Kyoyuk Life Insurance to purchase a superannuated vessel, etc.

It was also made clear that Chun's younger brother illegally received some 400 million won from a Japanese called "Fukushima."

Police authorities said that there had been no outside interference or instructions including those from the Blue House on the cover-up case of the torture death of Park Chung Chol, an SNU student, two years ago, adding that the investigation had been conducted by 142 investigators including support agents.

Little progress is seen in the probe into the scandal after the intermediate investigation results were announced on Mar. 31, and it is obvious that there were limitations beyond which "investigators could not go" as is usually the case with scandals in which power is involved. **(Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 16)**

Those Responsible for "Subsidies" For Saemaul Shinmun, Not Charged

Police ignored the alleged charges against the "national fund subsidies" which had been alloted for seven years to the Saemaul Shinmun, the embezzlement of the "Saemaul donations", misappropriations of the "national fund" to import American beef and purchase of the building of the Credit Guarantee Fund.

By "the national fund subsidies" for the Saemaul Shinmun is meant the fact that the successive home ministers had purchased large number of copies of the newspaper published by the company privately owned by Chun Kyung Hwan and distributed them free of charge to Saemaul leaders.

Roh Tae Woo was home minister from April 1982 to July 1983, and at that time he was in a position to audit the finances of the Saemaul headquarters.

This means that Roh knew well the fact that the "national fund" was being misappropriated for Chun's company.

The investigation authorities, however, did not probe into it further.

"Overseas Assets" Never Investigated

Though prosecution charged Chun with a total of 26 counts, these are not sufficient to cover the full extent of the large scale corruption case, because the illegal "Saemaul donations" and the assets which he had purchased abroad were not probed at all.

The "donations" Chun forced major enterprises to make, were treated as "tax-free" items.

The "donations" were reported to the national tax department so that the scale and uses of the money could be easily specified according to data available from the department.

The investigation authorities, however, have not disclosed them and made the whole aspects of the scandal vague.

So is the probe into the overseas assets which Chun Kyung Hwan purchased in the United States and Australia.

The investigation authorities said in the Mar. 31 announcement that they would make a thorough investigation into the overseas assets which Chun accumulated and a series of embezzlement he had committed in the seven year period.

As a matter of fact, Chun's purchase of overseas assets were only partly made clear including that of a luxury house amounting $179,000 in New Jersey, the United States and bonds in the name of "Chun" amounting to $40 million and his involvement in a gold mine development in Argentina.

These facts, however, were revealed by independent investigations of mass media – The purchase of the New Jersey house by Chun was exposed by south Korean correspondents in the U.S. and confirmed by the authorities later.

As for the embezzlement, the investigation authorities did not trace nor did they charge him with it on the pretext that he "did not admit the charge", despite the obvious fact that Chun Kyung Hwan clearly swindled" national funds" in the form of subsidies.

House Search: More Than 40 Days Delayed

The investigation authorities "gave Chun enough time to cover up and destroy evidence" of the scandal. (Dong-A Ilbo, Apr. 16)

Amid the boiling accusations and widespread news coverage over the Saemaul scandal which came to the fore at the beginning of March, the authorities said, "It would be difficult to punish him (Chun Kyung Hwan) due to some mistakes on the part of the administration," indicating that they were reluctant to investigate the depth of the corruption case.

They began the probe into it on Mar. 21 and finally summoned Chun eight days later.

The authorities' reluctance to probe into the scandal was shown in the delay in the house search of the younger Chun until April, just before his indictment, or a month and a half after the investigation started.

34 Opposition Bodies Demand an End to "NS Law"

South Korea's 34 opposition organizations jointly issued a statement on Apr. 20, demanding abolition of the notorious "National Security Law" and the release of detained democrats and labor activists.

Those which joined in the statement included South Korea's Labor Union Federation, the Democratic Alliance for the Struggle against the Democratic Justice Party in the General Elections and the Catholic Farmers Union.

"The same illegal arrest and torture that was committed by the Chun Doo Hwan regime still continue under the Roh Tae Woo regime," said the statement.

It laid bare the deceptive nature of the "era of ordinary people" and "democratic politics", the phrases Roh Tae Woo likes to use.

The joint statement also urged Roh to put an end to suppressive acts against the activities of independent labor unions and to abolish the notorious "National Security Law."

Political prisoners are being detained on charges of violating the "NSL" which inflicts death penalty as the heaviest punishment.

Campus Wall Paper Urges N-S Students Sports Meet

A wall poster was pasted on Apr. 21 at the Chonnam University campus, demanding a north-south student sports meeting.

Introduced in the wall poster was the content of the letter from the Student Committee of Kim Il Sung University which had been sent to Seoul National University in response to its proposal to hold a sports meet between the students in the north and south.

The letter from Pyongyang whose content was introduced in the wall poster, urged south Korean students to hold a "grand march across the Korean Peninsula for the reconciliation of the nation" from Aug. 1 to 14 this year and to hold a "joint sports meeting of north and south Korean students for great national unity" from Sep. 15 to 17.

Women's Organizations against DJP's Victory in Election

A federation of 24 women's organizations on Apr.20 made public a statement of women eligible voters calling on women to prevent the ruling party and the Roh regime from rigging elections and the candidates of the ruling Democratic Justice Party from winning in the national assembly election.

The statement unveiled brutal torture, suppression, irregularities, corruption, and other illegal acts committed by the Roh regime and its supporters and declared that "the DJP candidates were responsible for the Kwangju incident in May 1980, large-scale scandals in the 5th republic era, suppression of human rights, and so on."

Accusing the Roh regime of scheming to control the national assembly by use of money and power, the statement called for efforts to checking their victory in the forthcoming election.

Workers Stage Sit-in For Wage Hike

More than 1,800 members of the Heavy Industry Trade Union in Changwon, Seoul, continued their sit-in on Apr. 23 to demand a wage increase.

The workers locked the factory as the management refused to keep its promise to raise their wages as demanded by them in their several-day struggle.

Up 1,500 Independent Unions Formed

The number of independent trade unions increased by 1,513 from late June last year to late March this year, according to Dong-A Ilbo.

The paper said the sharp increase in their number was due to a considerable increase in the workers' class consciousness.

1,200 Japanese Gather In Osaka, Demand Withdrawal of "Sanctions" Against DPRK

A meeting held in Osaka on Apr. 19 demanded an investigation of the KAL jetliner incident and opposed U.S.-south Korea military exercises.

On Apr. 19 about 1,200 Japanese gathered in Osaka, demanding detente and disarmament in Asia, an independent peaceful reunification of Korea, an investigation of the KAL jetliner incident and opposing the U.S.-south Korea military exercises.

At the meeting, Katsuma Yoshie, a representative of the Osaka Japan-DPRK Solidarity Conference, made a keynote report.

The meeting heard lectures by Okamoto Yoshihiko, professor at Osaka Economic and Law University and film producer, and Seki Kanji, professor at Ritsumeikan University, on "Japanese mass media on the KAL jetliner incident" and the "Bankruptcy of the U.S.-USSR Cold War System and the Korean Peninsula," respectively.

The meeting adopted an appeal, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese government's "sanctions" imposed on the DPRK in connection with the KAL jetliner incident and strengthened Japan-DPRK solidarity.

The meetings of the Japanese people demanding the withdrawal of "sanctions" against the DPRK were also held in Tokyo, Miyazaki, Nara, Hiroshima, Kochi and Fukuoka prefectures.

DPRK Denies Japanese Paper's Report on "World Youth Sports Meet"

The director of the External Affairs Department of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee on Apr. 27 answered a question put by a KCNA reporter about the report of a Japanese newspaper that a "world youth sports meet" will be held in Pyongyang.

Recalling the Japanese newspaper report dated Apr. 23 that the DPRK plans to hold a large-scale youth sports meet in Pyongyang just before the "Seoul Olympics," he said:

The Japanese newspaper, in an effort to give authenticity to this report, said this was disclosed by a person concerned of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and even reported that the date of the sports meet was set from late August to early September, it was named "world youth sports meet" and an invitation card has already been handed to the person concerned with the Korea-Japan relations through the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

However, this is an utterly groundless report.

We have no idea of such sports meet.

Truth, objectivity and impartiality must be guaranteed in news service.

I cannot understand what the Japanese newspaper spread such distorted, groundless report for.

I reiterate that the Japanese newspaper report is an utterly unfounded one.

Korean Nationals in Hyogo Mark 40th Anniv. of Educational Struggle

Students of Korean schools in Hyogo Prefecture presented an art performance dealing with the democratic national education in Japan.

On Apr. 23 Korean compatriots in Hyogo Prefecture commemorated the 40th anniversary of the Apr. 24 struggle to defend Korean schools in Japan.

The meeting was held at the Hyogo Prefectural Cultural Athletic Hall in Kobe City.

The sturggle was developed by the Korean nationals who opposed the "separate election" held in south Korea to defend democratic national education from suppression by the U.S. occupation forces and the Japanese authorities.

The struggle was conducted in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Osaka and other places throughout Japan under the guidance of Joryun (the League of the Korean Residents in Japan).

At the meeting Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made a speech.

His speech was followed by a report by Li Bok Nam, chairman of the Chongryun Hyogo Headquarters.

He spoke on the significance and content of the Apr. 24 educational struggle.

At the meeting some 800 students of Korean schools in Hyogo Prefecture presented an art performance titled "Blooming National Education."

Meanwhile, a Symposium on Apr. 24 Educational Struggle was held on Apr. 24 at the Hyogo Prefectural Education Hall in Kobe City.

Some 280 Koreans and Japanese in Hyogo Prefecture participated in the symposium.

Congratulatory messages from Doi Takako, chairperson of the Socialist Party of Japan, and the mayor of Amagasaki City, were read at the symposium.

Ruling Upsets "Violation" of "Alien Registration Law" By Korean Here

The Osaka High Court overturned a lower court decision on Apr. 19 and ruled that a 26-year-old resident Korean was not guilty of "violating" the Alien Registration Law by not being able to produce his alien registration certificate when requested by a police official.

The trial focussed on whether the obligation to carry an alien registration certificate violates the constitution and the aspects of the ruthless application of the Alien Registration Law.

The court acknowledged that the obligation to carry an alien registration certificate at all times is legal. However, it admitted that an argument by the defense that the laws making it mandatory for resident foreigners to carry their registration cards at all times "do restrict the constitutional rights of citizens in the freedom of movement."

It referred to the following points: When the Alien Registration Law is applied, the purpose of the law – to identify the residence of foreigners living in Japan and their status – and the reasons why resident foreigners fail to carry their certificate should be taken into consideration.

Kum Sang Il, then a sophomore at Kansai University, was asked by a police officer on May 12, 1983 to produce his alien registration certificate.

He had forgotten to carry it with him. Instead he presented his identification card and driver's license to identify his status. He was arrested on the spot for violating the law.

In the appellate court, the defence council insisted that the clause stipulating the obligation to carry the certificate at all times was abused to collect information on and harass particular organizations and individuals and was utilized for the purpose of maintaining public peace and order.

In its ruling on Apr. 19, the appellate court sustained the defense counsel's argument and said both the student's ID card and driver's license were efficient to establish Kum's identity.

It also said that Kum's failure to keep his certificate in his possession at all times was not a serious offense since his identity was already known to the officer. The obligation is violating the human rights of resident Koreans as a matter of daily occurrences. Many of those who were arrested on charges of violating the Alien Registration Law, were those who failed to carry their certificates.

Resident Koreans and broad sections of Japanese people strongly demand a fundamental amendment to the Alien Registration Law including the abolition of the obligation of a foreigner to carry his or her certificate at all times.

Last September, the Japanese authorities ignored the demand and forcibly enforced a partial "revision" of the law. However, both Houses unanimously put a rider to it, calling for a reexamination of the law and the easing of its application.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries

(Apr. 2–7)

APR. 2

* Hyon Jun Guk, director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, and his party, to China.

APR. 7

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Hak, editor-in-chief of the Kunroja, to Czechoslovakia.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade, to Yugoslavia.

* A delegation of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Pak Sung Il, chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, to the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 7)

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

Illustrious Artists (1)
Kim Hong Do, Genre Painter

Over the centuries, as Korean art evolved, developed and matured, it absorbed many outside influences and advanced in several different directions as it gradually began to establish its own identity. However, it would be unfair to say that it merely mirrored styles of art found in neighbouring Asian countries.

Among the many artists who have produced paintings which are uniquely Korean in style and content, Kim Hong Do was one of the most influential. He made a significant contribution to the development of Korean art by opening up a new field of genre paintings in Korean art in a realist style.

Kim Hong Do depicted the every day lives of Koreans in a realist style and as a result has secured his name in the annals of Korean art history.

He was born in Seoul in 1760 and began painting at an early age. By the time he was in his mid-teens he already had a reputation as a fine painter.

In those days, during the Li Dynasty (1392 to the early 20th century), the majority of Korean artists were producing paintings that were similar in content to the Chinese art of the day. Mystical landscape and regal figures were very common. No one was painting the every day scenes that could be seen in any Korean town or village.

Kim Hong Do was the first artist to depart from the traditional style which was heavily influenced by Confucianism and begin recording the sights and atmosphere of his time.

The dawn of the scientific age and the beginning of resistance to the feudalistic society probably were responsible for Kim Hong Do developing genre paintings.

He painted people wearing national costume and painted them going about their daily lives and doing purely Korean things.

A picture of Kim Hong Do

Korean customs and manners can be seen in his paintings. In contrast, other distinguished painters in the period continued depicting the lives of officials of the dynasty and an abstract world.

Having departed from painting conventional Chinese subject matter, he had no shortage of subjects and scenes to paint and he became a very prolific artist, leaving an elaborate record of Korean life at this time for future generations. In fact, today his work is almost as important to historians as it is to art lovers.

The two paintings illustrated here are fairly representative of his work. "Wrestling" and "Peddling" were both familiar activities in Korea during the Li Dynasty.

"Peddling" (left) and "Wrestling" (right).

Several Forms of Life Discovered in Lake Chonji

Valuable materials helpful to revealing the secrets of nature in the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of the revolution, are being discovered one after another.

The Lake Chonji exploratory group of the Ministry of Public Security found six kinds of fauna and some species of flora some time ago in the course of its on-site survey and researches.

It is a long time since survey and researches were undertaken to ascertain on a scientific basis if such living things as fish could live in the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu 2,190 metres above the sea level, a lake which came into being time out of mind with the eruption of lava. Now the secrets of life in the Lake Chonji where only floating plants and some insects had been known to live have come to light by degrees.

One of the achievements made by the exploratory group of the Ministry of Public Security in its on-site survey and researches is that it found a char 15 centimetres long and a char fry 2.5 centimetres long, leaving them in a record.

Some people had claimed to have seen chars in the Lake Chonji in recent years. But this is the first time that a vivid sight of a char was photographed and filmed.

Judging from the fact that a char, somewhat big, and a char fry were discovered at the same time, it may be possible for a char to breed in the Lake Chonji.

The exploratory group was the first to find two kinds of insects belonging to Kamimuria Tibialis 0.8-1.2 centimetres big and three other kinds of insects in the shallows of the lake. A kind of insect belonging to Kamimuria Tibialis about 1.1 centimetres big lives in the boulder bed of the water and sand bank on the shore of the lake and, when the temperature of the water rises under sunshine, it comes up to the surface and briskly moves.

Also found in the shallows of the lake was a kind of earthworm about 1.9 centimetres long.

The exploratory group also found some kinds of flora at a spot around the hot spring of the lake and in a limited sector of the shallows in the course of its on-sight survey and researches.

Some of them are land plants which grow in water, too.

Photo shows a panoramic view of the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu.

Historical Remains, Relics Unearthed

Such historical relics as gold and bronze Buddhist figures, a gold and bronze trio Buddhist figure and a stone statue of Buddha were unearthed in the areas of Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Myohyang in the DPRK recently.

Belonging to the period of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392), they are valued as national treasures.

Now, mountain walls, building sites, a long wall and old tombs in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty (first century B.C.-668 A.D.) are being unearthed in the areas of Mt. Changsu, Sinwon County, South Hwanghae Province, on the banks of the River Taeryong, North Pyongan Province, and Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province.

Tens of historical remains including the ancient place of the Koguryo Dynasty, tombs with murals, wall gates, pavillions, pagodas and temples are being restored to their original state or readjusted in Pyongyang and Kaesong which are ancient cities, and in the area of Mt. Kumgang.

Korea abounds in valuable historical remains and relics scientifically attesting to the looks of all stages of the development of history from primitive society.

The remains of Komunmoru, Sangwon County and of a cavern in Mandal-*ri*, Sungho District, remains of the old stone age which prove that our ancestors lived in this land from 600,000-400,000 years ago, and the remains (the site of a house) of Namgyong in Honam-*ri*, Samsok District which belong to the Neolithic age, and murals of tombs and Koryo porcelainwares well show the long history and homogeneity of the Korean nation.

The murals of Anak Tomb No. 3 in South Hwanghae Province and three tombs in Kangso, which are Koguryo mural tombs dating back respectively to the middle of the 4th century and about the 7th century are well known to the world for their rich contents and vivid colour.

The state makes a large investment every year in the unearthing, rehabilitation and adjustment of the historical relics and remains.

(Continued from page 6)

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Kang Gwan Son, vice chairman of its central committee, to the GDR and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Mar. 23—Apr. 11)

MAR. 23
* A Thai royal parliamentary delegation led by Chairman of the Health and Environment Commission of the House of Representatives of Thailand Phaitoon Mokkamakkul.

MAR. 25
* A delegation of the Karl Marx High Party School at the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by its Vice President Manfred Herold.

MAR. 30
* A delegation of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China led by its Secretary Han Peixin.

APR. 1
* An information delegation of the Republic of Burundi led by Frederich Ngenzebuhoro, minister of information.
* Sanadji, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the DPRK.

APR. 8
* A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Army Liberation headed by Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of CPLA Gaugzhou Military Area.
* Doureid Yagi, member of the Political Bureau of C.C. of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon and head of its international relation office and his party.

APR. 11
* Vladimir Tolstikov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and his party.
* A Nigerian government economic delegation headed by M. Shitu, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Nigeria.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Mar. 29—Apr. 8)

MAR. 29
* A 1988-1990 plan for cooperation in culture and science between the governments of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed.

APR. 2
* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1988 was signed between the governments of the DPRK and the USSR.

APR. 4
* An agreement on cooperation in the field of information between the DPRK Information Committee and the Information Ministry of the Republic of Burundi was signed.

APR. 5
* A protocol of the 13th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.

APR. 8
* A 1988-1990 plan of scientific cooperation between the Academy of Science of the DPRK and the Academy of the Science of the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed.

(KCNA)

Troop Withdrawal Plans Surface in U.S. (2)

By George Kim

Special to The People's Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

Government and Military Officials Cite Possibility Of Troop Reduction

Even U.S. government officials and military leaders have implied the possible reduction of U.S. troops from south Korea.

In 1986 Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that American troops would remain there "as long as the people of Korea want and need that presence."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage said on Feb. 25 last year that south Korea has come of age and "we are about to embark on a new security partnership."

He said that south Koreans have transformed a nation that was completely dependent upon U.S. security assistance and the U.S. military presence into a self-confident, newly industrialized country that is capable of assuming most of the cost of its own defense. **(The Korea Herald, Feb. 27, 1987)**

On Sep. 12, 1987, Armitage said in Seoul that there is no choice but to leave if a majority of the Korean people do not need their presence.

Adm. Ronald Hays, the chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, said during a conversation with the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, Tsutomu Kawara, that the form of military cooperation between the United States and south Korea would have to be changed in the future. **(Asahi Shimbun, Jan. 17, 1988)**

More recently Hays was quoted as saying that south Korea alone does not presently have the military strength to keep peace in the Korean Peninsula but will be able to do so in the future.

He made the statement on Mar. 21, 1988 at a hearing in the Senate in reply to a question from Sen. James A. Sassen who had asked about the possibility of removing some of the 43,000 U.S. troops from south Korea.

He did not say when he thought south Korea might be "strong enough to maintain peace alone."

Background to Troop Withdrawal Idea

These statements represent a widely held view in the Pentagon that by 1995 there will be a relative balance between north and south Korea and that, taken in isolation, could very well facilitate the U.S. reappraisal of its military presence in Korea and consideration of a gradual withdrawal of troops. **(The Korea Times, Mar. 4, 1987)**

But that is not a major factor behind the recent statements on the possible reconsideration of U.S. military presence in south Korea.

A military expert points out: "The United States has to do something about reducing the huge fiscal and trade deficits. The U.S. government finds it very difficult to increase defense spending because of these deficits. More than three decades after the Korean War's end, 43,000 U.S. soldiers remain in south Korea, costing $4.8 billion per year. In order to reduce the deficits, overseas soldiers are the first to be considered. Recent troop pullout proposals made by Americans issue mainly from budgetary restraints. Secondly, the United States wants Japan to share a larger security role in Asia. A troop pullout will force Japan to modify its present defense posture. Thirdly, the United States seeks improved military relations between Tokyo and Seoul. The United States will encourage Seoul to formulate a military treaty with Tokyo."

Proposals for troop withdrawal which have surfaced recently in and out of the U.S. government do not necessarily reflect the view that trends toward detente as dramatized by the INF treaty signed by Moscow and Washington should be reflected in the Korean Peninsula.

They rather reflect the fact that the United States which cannot increase defense spending because of the huge federal deficit intends to increase Japan's role in Asian security in its place and make Japan and south Korea beef up their defense efforts, tightening bilateral military ties.

Krauss pointed out in his article, "Withdrawal of America's ground troops there can be expected to increase defense spending in both south Korea and Japan."

Bandow's idea contained something new. And yet he said that the United States should encourage Seoul to formulate a bilateral security arrangement with Tokyo.

It is a positive sign that the withdrawal issue is being discussed in the United States. Withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea will greatly reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula, creating a favourable atmosphere for national reunification and reconciliation.

However, the United States should not link the withdrawal issue to the issue of modification of Japan's defense posture and of an increased military tie-up between Tokyo and Seoul.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea should be executed in parallel with the movement toward detente on the Korean Peninsula and with a phased arms reduction of north and south Korea.

Pyongyang's Flexible Attitude Toward U.S. Troop Pullout From S. Korea

The DPRK has consistently called for the removal of U.S. troops from south Korea as they are a symbol of the U.S.'s military domination of south Korea. To Pyongyang, the U.S. military presence in south Korea poses a serious threat and is the root cause of tensions on the peninsula. It also appears to be a major stumbling block to the reunification of the country.

The DPRK in January 1984 proposed to have talks with Washington and Seoul to discuss tension-reducing measures.

Through the proposed three-way talks, it wanted to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration jointly with south Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops is one of the topics that Pyongyang wanted to discuss in the three-way talks.

As a clear sign of flexibility, the DPRK said it would neither demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea nor put forward the troop withdrawal issue as a precondition for the talks. The English-language Daily Yomiuri published in Tokyo reported on July 5, 1984 that the DPRK informally told Japan that it would demand no immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea in the proposed three-way talks. Kim Gi Nam, the then editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, made a similar remark in his interview with Tokyo Shimbun on Apr. 24, 1985.

The DPRK government made a significant proposal on July 23, 1987 – a five-year phased reduction of the armed forces of north and south Korea along with U.S troop withdrawal.

The key points of the proposal followed:

- The north and the south cut down their armed forces in three stages from 1988 to 1991, and maintain armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992 respectively.
- When the military forces of the north and the south are reduced to 100,000, the U.S. should withdraw all its forces including nuclear weapons from south Korea and dismantle its military bases there.
- The north, the south and the U.S. should keep each other informed of progress in their military cutdown. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission must carry out inspection to confirm the north-south military cutdown and the U.S. troop withdrawal.

Pyongyang called for multinational disarmament negotiations in Geneva in March 1988 to discuss the issue.

To show its seriousness and sincerity, Pyongyang declared a unilateral reduction of 100,000 Korean People's Army soldiers.

The relocation of 100,000 KPA soldiers to economic construction was completed by December last year.

The proposal reflected Pyongyang's readiness to cut its armed forces down to 100,000 if Seoul joined in a mutual forces reduction agreement linked to an eventual withdrawal of American conventional and nuclear forces.

A flexible and sincere attitude on the part of Pyongyang was expressed in statements made by some high-ranking DPRK officials.

In the proposal to south Korea and the United States, the DPRK suggested that armed forces reduction be completed within five years.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam told Selig Harrison who visited the DPRK last September that the deadline is negotiable. According to Harrison, Foreign Minister Kim did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than the ground forces.

He wrote, "Similarly, on verification and other key particulars, I found Pyongyang officials ready to compromise and to discuss details of how the agreement could operate. Prime Minister Li Gun Mo said that an arms reduction agreement 'would relieve many of our economic problems by releasing manpower and funds needed for our civilian economy,' adding that the Government wants to promote 'a great upsurge' of consumer goods during the first four years of the new seven-year economic plan, but that 'how much we can shift to light industries depends largely on how much we can reduce our defense burden.'" **(The New York Times, Nov. 22, 1987)**

A similar proposal could be seen in an article written by William Gleysteen and Alan Romberg for Foreign Affairs magazine published before the July 23, 1987 proposal. They said in their article ". . . the United States should press the R.O.K. government to develop joint positions on long-term mutual and balanced force reductions to be negotiated with North Korea as well as the conditions under which they could be discussed with Pyongyang." **(Foreign Affairs, Summer 1987)**

The DPRK's initiative received warm response from its treaty allies, the Soviet Union and China.

Yuri Vorontsov, first vice minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, said in a July 23 press conference in Moscow:

"We fully support this far-reaching initiative of the DPRK, regarding this concrete proposal of our friends on converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone as an important block to build a new structure for security in the Asian-Pacific region in the years to come."

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the proposal was a constructive step taken by the Korean government for detente on the Korean Peninsula.

"The realization of the proposal would exert a positive influence upon peace in the Asian and Pacific regions," he said.

The spokesman urged the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities to respond to it.

James Chace, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, called the DPRK's proposal "a far better approach than any rapid pullout."

He said: "North Korea has proposed a conference with both South Korea and the United States to discuss a reduction of Korean forces and a parallel American withdrawal into the 1990s. Such negotiations would be a far better approach than any rapid pullout, which could unsettle a country that may be making a transition to democratic rule as well as challenge Tokyo's perception of the U.S. commitment to defend Japan." **("A New Grand Strategy", by James Chace, Foreign Policy, Number 70, Spring 1988)**

In the foreseeable future, the United States may be forced for purely budgetary reasons to begin withdrawing its troops from south Korea.

However, it should never pressure Japan and south Korea to beef up their defense efforts and tighten bilateral military ties.

It should rather carry out a troop withdrawal to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula in keeping with the international situation moving toward a gradual relaxation.

U.S. troop withdrawal would significantly increase the chances of a genuine, lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula by eliminating the root cause of tensions there. If it is executed carefully after mutual and balanced force reductions of north and south Korea, it will be welcomed by all parties involved in Korea.

(Concluded)

(Continued from page 1)

Korean Peninsula, the Far East and the Asian region."

The communique said that the two sides, expressing serious concern over U.S. attempt to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo three-way military axis, pointed out these moves pose a menace to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Soviet side, considering that the presence of the U.S. forces in south Korea is main obstacle of peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, demanded U.S. withdrawal from south Korea and highly appreciated Pyongyang's proposal for conversion of the peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The communique declared that in case a nuclear-free zone is established on the peninsula, Moscow is "ready to guarantee the nuclear-free position of this region together with other nuclear powers."

Referring to Moscow's stand toward Seoul, it reiterated that "there is no change". The Soviet side also rejected the idea of "cross recognition".

The idea of "cross recognition" was brought out by Henry Kissinger in 1976 and supported by south Korea and Japan.

Pyongyang has rejected the idea as part of a plot to perpetuate the division of the peninsula. Both Moscow and Beijing have shared the view.

In the last part of the communique, the two sides approved the successful conclusion of the Afghanistan-Pakistan talks and the signing of a relevant agreement in Geneva, noting that the internal affairs of Afghanistan should be settled by the Afghan people themselves without any outside interference and expressed full support to the national reconciliation policy of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, on behalf of the DPRK government, invited Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to the DPRK, and this invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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